REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,565.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	3245	450	21st	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Barrat	3777	600	28th	Southampton.
				August.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3488	450	18th	Suez, &c.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	3400	600	11th	Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th July 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

This Day, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned.

At the Nursingpora warehouse No. 2), on the Jail Road, south side.

3 bears damaged linseed.
At the Godown No. 67, Bengalpora Street.
1 bags damaged linseed.
At the Godown No. 111, Doongry Tuntunpoora.
3 bags damaged linseed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, Hunting Open-faced and Lady's Watches, Albert and Lady's Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Lockets, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, &c., at No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to dispose of all the following valuable jewellery, &c., to the highest bidder (without reserve), consisting of silver pencil cases, Albert chains, gold and silver hunting, open-faced and lady's watches by different makers, gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, watch keys, seals, eye glasses, spectacles, gold snuff box, breast pins, gold rings, pencil cases, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of gray and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A English built circular glass fronted office brougham (by Thorn.
A Handsome Chesant Arab Horse.
A well bred Irish Retriever, 12 months old.

Notice.—The undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., at the Godowns of Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co. No. 1, Forbes Street, the undermentioned goods on account of the underwriters:—

Ex Marlborough.

A E B	4-5-6-8-9—5 cases each containing 2 bags silver Cochineal.				
J M N	7	1	do.	1	do.
	4	1	do.	1	do.
	6	1	do.	2	do.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CLIVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

FOR SALE AT A CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE.
A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS
INDIGENOUS TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
COMPILED BY
PANDURANG GOPAL, G.G.M.C.
Octavo Size, demy paper-wrapped, Price As 8.

*** This Hand-book supplies the reader at a glance with the available knowledge of the therapeutic properties of the more important vegetable remedies found in the Bombay Presidency. Apply for copies to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row.

ON MONDAY, the 24th July at 7.30 A. M., will be SOLD at the Byculla Commission Stable, by PUBLIC AUCTION, six AUSTRALIAN HORSES, sent by Messrs COOK & Co., of Calcutta.

No. I.—A Bay Mare, 5 years old, 15-3 high, quiet to ride and drive, up to weight, a good jumper and a first-class Harness Mare.

No. II.—A Chestnut Mare, 5 years old, 15-2 high, quiet to ride and drive, a perfect Lady's Nag.

No. III.—A Pair of Greys, (a Mare and a Gelding) 4 and 7 years old, 15 hands high, good steppers and very showy.

No. IV.—A Pair of Bay Geldings, one 5 years old, 15 hands high, quiet for double and single Harness and ride.

A. ABDOOLLA.

20th July, 1876.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 16; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livers for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 15 hands high, well up to 13 stone, broken to saddle and is an exceedingly good mover, Rs. 1,200.

An Iron Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken Charger and a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A Chestnut compactly built Grey Pegu Pony, 7 years, 12-2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 350.

A very well bred white Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, has carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A strongly built well-bred Bay Australian Mare, aged, 15-1 high, steady in single or double harness, well adapted for a Brougham, Rs. 400.

A Chestnut Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, makes a showy saddle horse and goes in single or double harness.

A thorough-bred ray Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-2½ high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart horse, Rs. 600.

A Black Arab, aged, 14-2½ high, an excellent Brougham or Shigram horse, Rs. 250.

A powerful Black Australian Brougham horse, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 20th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-selected Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mill from 1st August 1876 to 31st July 1877 will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 27th instant. Printed Copies of Schedule and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th July 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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	Rs. a.
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Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, 3rd edition; by Maclachlan, 2 vols., Royal 8vo, 1866	33 0
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The Imameea Code of Jurisprudence, Royal 8vo..	11 4
Bengal Code, Selections from the Regulations, chiefly for the use of Candidates for appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, quarto sewed, 1873	10 0
Bengal Law Reports, complete set, 15 vols, 8vo., half law calf	135 0
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THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dock Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Caps Seal-skin	6 0	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	*Razais* or Quilts	5 8	English Feather do	7 8
Best Shrunk Flan el do.	8 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Solid Leather do	4 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Extra Large do	7 5 0	Cotton do	15 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Air Pillows	5 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Head Bag	7 8	Travelling do	1 8
Warm do	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	English Feather do	7 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4 to 6 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Do. Horse Hair do	10 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8			Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6 8 to 12 8			Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8			Solid Leather do	4 0
Ladies' Sue and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Extra Large do	7 5 0
				Black Hide Bags	11 8
				Extra large do	24 0
				Gladstone Bags	35 0
				Ladies' Head Bag	7 8
				Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
				Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
				Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	2 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
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Lloyd's Eureaia	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
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Overland Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
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TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to 40
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WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and
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35

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
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HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments ... ... from Rs. 35 upwards

GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds ... from Rs. 20 to 200

MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or plain gold, finally with glass box for hair ... ...

MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or enamelled, in gold, 6th edition, 1875 200

RINGS FOR HAIR There are two kinds, one as a recess covered by glass, the other a hand with the hair plaited round ... ... from Rs. 30 to 35

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid or hollow ... ... each Rs. 9 and 10

NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which goes up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness ... ... from Rs. 14 to 25

THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of two or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet ... ... each Rs. 16 to 25

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone Sardonyx, &c., ... from Rs. 18 to 75

LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone ... from Rs. 20 to 40

MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold ... ... from Rs. 30 to 80

PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings ... ... from Rs. 20 to 40

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

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OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs. 10	New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs. 35
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes.	„ 6 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	„ 25
Do. do. do. Leggings	„ 3 per pair.	Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	„ 30
Do. do. do. Caps	„ 2 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long	from „ 7 to Rs. 10
Do. Twilled do. Coats	„ 20	Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 99 inches wide	„ 6 per yd.
Do. do. do. Leggings	„ 7	Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„ 3 per yd.
Do. do. do. Caps	„ 4	Gharawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	„ 7
Drab Moleskin do. Coats	„ 20 to Rs. 22	Gharawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	„ 1
Do. do. do. Leggings	„ 6 per pair.		
Do. do. do. Caps	„ 4		
Black Moleskin do. Coats	„ 20 to Rs. 22 4		
Do. do. do. Leggings	„ 6		
Do. do. do. Caps	„ 4		

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS,
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

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Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.
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RAIN GUAGES,
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Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
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Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 20TH JULY 1876.

ANY little strength which the Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited during the past week has evidently been lost again. Prices are nominally unchanged and may very likely continue so until the usual adjustments are made for the weekly circular, but the sales yesterday only reached 6,000 bales and Reuter reported the tendency of the Market as in favour of buyers. Whether the advance in Exchange here to-day by giving a better tone to the Manchester Piece Goods Market may not impart a better feeling remains to be seen, but up to yesterday Manchester was still dull and unchanged.

From New York we have telegrams of yesterday's date. Mid. Uplands on the spot still stands at 11¼ cents but September shipment is 1-16 cents per lb lower.

The London Coffee Market yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, Cochin Cocoanut Oil had advanced 5s. per ton, Ceylon being unaltered. Seeds are without movement. Reuter reports that at the Colonial Wool Sales the fall has been recovered, combing qualities showing an advance of ½d. to 1d. per. lb. From private sources we learn, however, that the Liverpool East India Wool Sales show no improvement from the previous day.

The market rate of discount for short dated bills is said to be 1 per cent. under the Bank minimum or 1 per cent. per annum, and if Reuter's quotation is correct Consols have advanced from 95⅞ to 96¼, French Rentes remaining at 106. Bar silver is quoted at 45¾d. per oz., an advance of ¼d.

The biddings for the Council Drafts in London yesterday have resulted in the allotment of £660,000 out of £700,000 offerd—viz, £360,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 6d., 65-tenders at 1s 6⅞ receiving in full, and £300,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s 6d, 66-tenders at 1s 6 9/16d per rupee receiving in full, indicating that the Government minimum had been fixed at 1s 6⅞d on Calcutta and 1s. 6 9/16d. on Bombay. The result is higher than was generally anticipated on this side by quite ¼d. per rupee and combined with the advance in Silver—which, however, is probably due to the result of the allotment—has caused an immediate rise in STERLING EXCHANGE here of a similar extent, and although private sellers hold off and do not seem to believe in the permanency of the advance, the Banks show considerable firmness and are generally prepared to draw at current quotations. At to-day's rates we are now 4½ per cent. above the lowest point touched, and business people seem now as much concerned to estimate the duration and probable further extent of the recovery, as they previously were with the rapid decline. To arrive, however, at anything like a reliable opinion on the subject would necessitate a settlement of the entire Silver Question, and to judge from the correspondence which has appeared in our columns lately, public opinion on that point is as unsettled as ever. One thing is made evident from the present recovery—viz., that the previous decline was too rapid, and if we are to go back to a level of 1s. 6d. per rupee or less it will only be under an amount of actual pressure which does not at present exist. If the authoritative statement put forward three days ago by the Deutsch Bank can be relied upon, the demonetised German Silver has been made rather more of than it deserves, and people may not unnaturally begin to take a similar view of the much talked of increased production in America. This would of course mean an upward tendency in exchange for the time being, but whether it became a permanent improvement or only temporary, would rest with the information afterwards received respecting the American mines. So far the general feeling is evidently one of great doubt, and while it is so, looking at the position from the standpoint of to-day's recovery, we think Government are to be congratulated in having refrained from adopting any of the thousand and one remedies suggested from day to day, many of them to the eye of any business man palpably impracticable all of them most uncertain as to their ultimate effect. To-day's quotations on London are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 6⅞d. per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7d. ,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7d. ,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 7d. 1/16d. ,,

On Calcutta rates are nominally unchanged at ¼ premium for demand, 11-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong at previous prices at which, however, there are no sellers. Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104½.

SHARES to-day have shown much less activity, and a general decline has been established equivalent in extent to about yesterday's advance. Bank of Bombays are quiet at a decline of ½ per cent. Colaba Land Shares are in request at fully yesterday's price. Spinning and Weaving scrip is weaker all round, and we quote a fall of Rs. 25 in Alexandra, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 15 in Flemings, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 15 per share in Orientals. The advance in Exchange has caused a sharp drop in Paris Municipal Bonds which from Rs. 178 a few days ago have gone back to Rs. 160.

COTTON is extremely quiet, there have been almost no European buyers to-day, and although nominally unchanged, sellers would probably accept a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 532 bales, making 2,528 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are dull but unchanged. For Liverpool ready steamer £2-17-6, forward loading £2-10, by sail £2-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are nominally unaltered, but buyers are little disposed to operate in the face of improving exchange. Some considerable sales of 40 and 45 inch Grey Shirtings to arrive have been made within the past few days, but buyers now hold off from business in any position.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	105
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	731
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,310
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
43,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	175
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	118
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	15 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250xd
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	...	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,3 3
175	1,000	all	60 '	Bellary	805
155	500	all	65 ps.	Berar Company (New)	510
1,000	350	all	42 ps.	Ind an Press Co.	260
400	250	all	85 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Cocomada Press Co.	15
500	1,380	all	700 ps.	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
350	1,000	all	180 ps.	East India Press Co.	900
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,600
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
3.0	500	all	100 ps.	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,150	400	350	46 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	325
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
90	500	250	40 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
800	1,00'	..	125ps'	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

For share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,200
1,500	100	...	...	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
4,750	2,000	1,000	20 ps.	Mazagon Land	450
9,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 8/20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
£20	10 3/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
£20	6 5/8	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£10	13 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

950	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,275
50	2,500	all	150 '	Alliance Spinning	2,750
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,200
40	125	125	40 '	Broach Mills	155
80	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	985
1 500	1,000	...	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	490
4,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,215
1,400	1,000	all	60 ps.	Great Eastern	1,315
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	370
700	1,000	al	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,330
200	1,0 0	...	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	880
750	1,000	al	10 p.c.	Jowraj Balloo Mills	1,160
...	...	80	60 p.c.	Khandelah Spinning	1,160
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co.	1,030
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
...	...	50	...	Madras U. Spinning (Late Factory)	1,20 xd.
2,50	1,00	al	70	Manockji Petit's	1,310
1, 0	1,00	al	60 ps'	Morarjee Spinning	1,340
1,000	1,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	1,335
80	1,00	...	...	New Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,060
500	1,000	1,000	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	1,010
1,500	500	s	...	Nursey S. W. Co.	415
...	250	all	60 ps'	Oriental	855
60	1,250	al	...	Prince of W. Jeejeebhoy	1,220
1,50	1,0	al	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
11	1,00	1,00	80 p.c	Soondercas Spinning	1,125
40	1,00	25	125ps.	Do. do. 1/4 share	300
0	1,00	...	...	Shola pore S. & W. Co.	975

' For sh e for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. J. Cogan and servant as passenger for Carwar.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 809 tons, Captain A. F. French, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 18th), calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and via the Suez Canal. She experienced strong wind and a high sea from Aden, and she brought the following cargo:—27 packages tin plates, 51 packages stout, 130 packages beer, 104 packages twist, 15 packages ale, 209 packages brandy, 4 packages leather, 111 packages soap, 7 packages twine, 46 packages lamps, 168 packages cotton, 169 packages paints, 9 packages glassware, 11 packages corks, 5 packages woollens, 25 packages wine, 49 packages clocks, 1 package cotton wicks, 200 tons coals, 161 tons coke, 5 packages wine and spirits, 16 packages sewing machine, 4 packages paper hangings, 2 packages tobacco, 10 packages varnish, 110 packages oil, 27 packages tallow, and many other packages hardware, machinery, and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	From
20	Clive (s)	French	Liverpool, June 18.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Madura (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malwa, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Ivanhoe, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
16 Meinam (s) ..... Morean ..... Point de Galle, July 10.
July. DEPARTURES.
16 Kurrachee (s) ....
Chancellor (s) ....
Arabia (s) ....
J. C. Stevenson (s) ....
C. A. Littlefield ....
Endymion ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Atalanta s—2 casks hardware, Eabhoy Tyaball.

FROM LONDON.
Cornwallis—8 cases iron safes and copying press, Goculdass Dewjee.
Tanjore s—19 casks hardware, Escofally Heptoola.

FROM GENOA.
Batavia s—12 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Annot Lyle—80 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz; 28 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund; 52 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee.
Atalanta s—134 bales wool, B I S N Co; 72 bales hemp, Vijbhookhundass Amrutlall; 300 cwts coir yarn, Thakersy Khetsy.
Trentham Hall s—200 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 210 bales wool, Nurse Khuttow; 246 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 63 bales cotton, Juiram Hemraj; 92 bales cotton, Burzi Thackersee; 50 bales wool, Peraz Luckmedass; 63 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya.

FOR ANTWERP.
Grasmere—4,100 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Ashgrove—125 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Malwa s—1,800 bags wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 775 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA,
Tanjore s—1) boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR ODESSA.
Malwa s—70 bales cotton, H Clasen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Zambesi s—17 cases sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 345 packages cibauna, Peerbhoy Ashir; 179 pieces E teeth, Ebram Noordin; 24 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy; 73 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 72 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Hajee; 500 baskets onions, Moosa Yeacoob; 32 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 199 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, Nursey Keesowjee and Co; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham; 214 chests opium, N J Abraham; 24 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 28 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 23 chests opium, Curset-jee Bomanjee and Co; 40 chests opium, Surusmull Buldew; 8 chests opium, Bhaichund Joomakha.

HIGH COURT.—21ST JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

170-75—Prescott and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovundass vs Hajrebai and others—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atash Khan vs Abdool Sattar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and O—Morisan Bhoobhoy vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith—Settl d.
213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jerson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Divshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Laxumeebai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Sharmo P.
233-76—Crawford and B—Josouf Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola Jeerson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagal—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jerson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Mayle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
615-75—Sharuzo P—Rao Bahadoor Shree Crishna vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Kanajee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Toosn and others vs Bhoo Vaishnod Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
63-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

497-75—J C Cama—Govindass Lachmidass vs Sookdursondass Suntookram—Pal krishna Yard B.—Part heard.
641-75—Rimington, Hore and Lang'y—Juggonnath Narayen vs Chaturbhoobundass Tulsidass and Sayani.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jethabai, Amichund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.
254-76—Macfarlan and Pollock—Shu Jadowjee Khoreedas vs Tullay Ally Hajee, Ismael—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—I. Huskel Tulker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Mooljee and Bomonjee—Part heard.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSES.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj and others vs Ramchundand Purtabhai—Craigie Lynch and O.
565-75—Rimington H and L—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gugrat vs Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.
225-73—Jerson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karson Sujan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others vs Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy and others—J C Cama.
43-74—Hearn and C—Sittabai, widow vs Witteba Pandoorang and others—Shapurjee and T.
418-75—Rustomjee Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Hurrychund and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
266-75—Khunderow M—Manockjall Atmaram vs Godavreebai—Prescot and Winter.
1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J. C. Cama.
875-74—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sahay Mahomed and others vs Hurreedass Purshotumdass and others—Fletcher and Smith.
6-75—Preston and Winter—Thucker Muthoomdass Pragjee vs Thucker Goculdass Prarjee—Crawford and Boevey.
251-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Abdoola bin Baloo Meya vs Bai Sharifabehee widow—M H Khan.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Mera Shaw—Mr Fletcher.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under section 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
419 75—In Person—Govind Soonder vs Toolsidass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Jerson and Payne—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
574-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 19.

Bowen, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.—July 20.

Smyth, Surg, Madras A M D, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Evetts, Lieut, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Blair, Lieut, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Aylmer, Lieut, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, to rejoin to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 19th July 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Maj C J McMahon, 23rd Bde, has been promoted Lt Col in to the 6th Bde R. A.

Surgn J McCloghry is transferred from general duty, Poona Division, to general duty, Sind Division, travelling by rail and steamer at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Arty—Capt C H Spragge (A Batty 19th Bde), from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt W R M Daunt (F Batty 4th Bde), in England, in extension, from 2nd June to 8th Sept 1876, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj A C C De Renzy, Bl Med Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn-Maj R A Chapple performed the duties of Depy Surgn-Gen, British Troops, Poona Circle, in addition to his own, from 29th April to 29th May.

Fark Serjt Dickie, R E, is appointed to act as Condr to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, vice Fox, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry—Lt-Cols (Bt Cols) William Wilkinson Taylor and George Reynolds Scott Burrows to be Cols with the Col's allowance, from the 16th July 1876, under the provisions of paragraph 13 of G O G I No 869, of 12th Sept 1868.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are made, with effect from 25th June 1876, in succession to Asst Comsy (Hony Lt) J Blair, deceased :—

Permanent—Dep Asst Comsy (Actg Asst Comsy) George Judd to be Asst Comsy, Condr Sutton to be Actg Asst Comsy, Henry Doyle Forde to be Depy Asst Comsy, Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Alfred Wiffen to be Condr, and Serjt Nicholas Power (Supernumerary Asst Overseer Ft Gun Carriage Factory) and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) William Briscoe to be Sub-Condrs.

Temporary—Asst Comsy George Judd to be Actg Depy Comsy, Depy Asst Comsy Henry Sutton to be Actg Asst Comsy, Condr John Bingham to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy, Sub-Condr James Lucas to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serjt Charles William Salter to be Actg Sub-Condr.

Capt M Fawkes, 89th Foot, Aid-de-Camp to H E the Govr, was permitted to proceed to England on urgent private affairs for 6 months from the 7th March 1876.

In continuation of G O No 439, of 21st June 1876, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 24, dated 10th Jan 1876 :—

Cal W T Boxer, S C, ordinary pension £365, annuity £324-4, date of retirement 18th July 1876, to be paid in England.

Referring to G O No 469, dated 11th inst, Lt E C Kellie, 23rd Regt N L I, an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr, is appointed an Actg Aide-de-Camp, during the absence of Capt M Fawkes, or until further orders, the appointment is to date from the 18th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs S Hammick and H E Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, on the 10th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Silcock, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Belgaum, acted as Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, from 15th May to 6th June 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr Silcock also acted as Cant Mag, Belgaum, from 21st May to 1st June 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr G McCorkell, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Belgaum, acted as Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, from 7th to 13th June 1876, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Harderam Anupram to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Wagra, in the Surat Dist.

Rao Soheb Jadavrai Ranchordas to be second class, second grade, Subdt Judge at Dhandhuka and Gogo, in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardhan Ganu to be second class, third grade, Subdt Judge at Pimpalgaon, in the Tanna Dist, vice Rao saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi.

Maj F J T Rose acted as Sindi Translator to Govt and Supt of the Kurrachee Jail from 25th April to 11th May 1876.

Mr N Spencer, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

Under Sec 40 of Act X of 1872, the Honble Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Magrs of the first class, in the List of Satara to be Mags in charge of the Divisions of that Dist mentioned against their names :—

Mr W A East, Satara Division, comprising the Talukas of Satara, Koregaon, Jauli and Wai.
Mr A Wingate, Tasgaon Division, comprising the Talukas of Tasgaon and Walwa.
Mr C H Jopp, Karad Division, comprising the Talukas of Karad, Khanapur and Patan.
Rao Saheb Narayanrao Balvant Bhise delivered over charge of the second class first grade, Subdt Judge's Court at Yawal, in the Khandesh Dist, on the 9th inst, after 4 P.M.
Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit, Subdt Judge of Junnar, delivered over charge of his office on 8th July 1876, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Mr Wilkinson, Cotton Inspr, on one year's furlough to England, the following appointments are made :—

Mr W Walton to act for Mr S J Harrison, continuing at Dharwar.

Mr H M Gibbs to act for Mr Walton and to take charge of Mr Wilkinson's office in Khandesh.

Mr J Davidson, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 3rd Aug under Sect 12 (a) Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Rao Saheb Kash'nath Mahadev Thatte to officiate as Huzur Depy Collr in the Colaba Dist until further orders.

Mr G Druitt, C S, acted as Second Ass Collr, Ahmednagar, from 1st May to 5th June 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr J Pollen, Act Second Asst Collr, Khandesh, acted, in addition to his other duties, as Supernumerary Asst Collr, and Railway Mag, Bhusawal, from 13th March to 8th June 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg J P Keith and A Dane respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on the 30th June 1876, after office hours.

Surg-Maj F G Joynt and J Pinkerton respectively delivered over and received charge of the European Genl Hospital on the 5th inst, after office hours.

Surg-Maj T B Beatty, Civil Surg, Poona, was allowed sick leave from 12th to 18th May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr H M Gibbs passed the prescribed examination in Gujerathi on the 11th inst.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Murphy, CS, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Stevens received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Presidency, from Mr Munsherjee Cowasjee Murzban on the afternoon of the 10th July 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gulam Roza Mirza, Persian Teacher, Hyderabad High School, delivered over charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Shikarpur, to Mr Kali Hali Ahmed walad Hoji Mahomed Saleh in the afternoon of the 14th ult.

Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai, Depy Educational Inspr, Kattywar, was on privilege leave from the 21st April to 20th May last, both days inclusive. He resumed charge of his duties on the latter date, after office hours.

Mr Chambusapa B Dharwar, Depy Educational Inspr, Dhawar Sub-Divn having rejoined his appointment on the 28th ult, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the three months privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, OF PRISONS.

Mr A H Plunkett, Depty Collr, and Mr F L Charles, Actg second Asst Collr, Nasik, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nasik Subordinate Jail on the 8th inst, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT AND COMMISSIONER.

Mr R Pitt, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Surveys, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 7th proximo.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr Parashram Vishnoo is appointed a Member of the Municipality for the Town of Nasik, vice Mr Sukharam Myrall Deshpandé, deceased.

Mr W W Loch delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, and Mag, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Mr Darasha Dossabhai delivered over and Mr S P Pendit received charge of the Office of Dist Depy Collr and Mag, Kaira, in the forenoon of the 8th inst.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr W W Loch received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr and Mag, Tanna, in the forenoon of the 7th inst.

Mr W R Hamilton, Huzur Depy Collr, Nasik, is allowed fourteen days' privilege leave of absence from the 12th inst.

Sheikh Moshhoodin valad Gholoham Mahiddin is appointed a Non-official Member of the Municipality for the City of Ahmedabad, vice Moulvi Ghoolam Mohiddin walad Ghoolam Rasool, deceased.

Rao Saheb Comiaram Valaram, third grade Mamlatdar of Chikhli, in Surat, to be substantive pro tem second grade Mamlatdar of Bardoli, vice Rao Saheb Kishanlal Kabhubhai transferred to the Bandada State.

Rao Saheb Harilal Misrilal, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mandvi, in Surat, to be substantive pro tem third grade Mamlatdar of Chikhli.

Rao Saheb Vaghji Nathabhai, Probationary Mamlatdar of Pardi, to be Probationary substantive pro tem Mamlatdar of Mandvi

Azam Venkatnath Shivnath to be Probationary substantive pro tem Mamlatdar of Dandia Bet.

Messrs Narayan Bhikaji and Narayan Ganesh Sathe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Native Asst to the Revenue Comsr, Southern Division, on the 10th inst in the forenoon.

Mr W R Hamilton delivered over and Mr A H Plunkett received charge of the Office of Depty Collr and City Mag Poona, on the 12th inst in the afternoon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLTHURST—July 16th, at No. 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Mrs. John Colthurst, of a daughter.
SAMPSON—July 15th, at Sim'a, the wife of A. B. Sampson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHARLES—BABONAU—July 11th, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, assisted by the Rev. Salem Myers, Thomas Gwyther Charles, Bengal Police, to Florence Helen, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. T. Babonau, of Chinsurah.

DEATH.

GRAVES—July 13th, at Cuttack, Mary, daughter of F. Graves, Esq., Bengal Police, aged 8 months and 25 days.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 21	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 22	12-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 24	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 22	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 28

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE POONA RACES.

POONA, 20TH JULY.

The Western India Hunt Races will be run on Saturday, the 22nd instant, whatever the weather may be.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, 19TH JULY.

The reply has been received from the British Ambassador at Constantinople to the question asked by Her Majesty's Government relative to the statements set forth in the *Daily News*. Sir Henry Elliot reports that the accounts of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria have been overdrawn, and that the insurgents themselves appear to have initiated them. The Porte has sent a Commissioner to summarily punish the offenders.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question of Lord Stanley of Alderly, said that he must decline to recommend any changes in the examinations of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 19TH JULY.

The health of the Sultan is reported as precarious.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, 20TH JULY.

A Roumanian Circular explains that the mobilisation of her troops is not intended to be warlike, but that the object is to strengthen her frontier corps.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20TH JULY.

A Grand Council of Notables has been held here under the auspices of the Porte, at which some elaborate reform schemes have been promulgated.

LONDON, 19TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96¼

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106

Bar Silver 48½

The Market rate of discount is 1 per cent. lower than the Bank rate.

WEATHER REPORTS.—20TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·84. Fall of rain 4·5 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather equally, wind S. W. 5 to 7, W. W., W. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 29 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-22 A.M.—Weather fine; wind S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W.; thermometer 92, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 63 cents.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Tanjore, which leaves to-day with the overland mails, takes out ten boxes of silver coin, valued at Rs. 40,000, for Alexandria, despatched by the French Bank.

A CALICUT correspondent of the Cochin paper states that cholera has been making sad havoc within the precincts of the Calicut jail. No less than twenty-five unfortunate convicts fell victims to it up to Sunday last, and the alarm had by no means subsided up to the latest date. Two additional cases have up to Wednesday last occurred at the Lunatic Asylum.

THE writer of a long article in the Calcutta *Statesman* on the relations of the Government of India with the Nizam, in reply to an article in the *Pioneer* on the same subject, at the close of his effusion indignantly exclaims as follows :—"[We sometimes wonder who can be the writers of these disgraceful productions in this Allahabad paper. You cannot trust a word the journal says upon any subject." Is this not the pot calling the kettle black?

A RUMOUR to which we do not, says the *Indian Daily News*, at present attach much credence, has lately been afloat in the lower lobby of the Custom House, to the effect that in the event of Sir Stuart Hogg proceeding home in March next, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Collector of Sea Customs, is likely to succeed him as local factotum, and that Mr. T. B. Lane, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is to be appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs.

ABOUT the Calcutta Rink, a Calcutta paper writes that at this now popular place of amusement and exercise, on Saturday evening, there was a "crowded house." Evolutionists, tyros and wall-flowers forming a gradation which enabled the spectator to see and study the natural history and the "origin of species" in the genus *Rincurus humanus*. The most highly developed of the order was exhibited in the free and graceful curvatures and gliding of Mr. Piffard and Mr. Leigh, while the various gradations downward were well represented. Amongst the wall-flowers were several distinguished cavaliers and also several ladies who added to the attractions of the parterre. This week it is hoped that there will be a development of the *Rincura*.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"Quite lately the 6th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry was sent to take its tour of duty at Aden; and in due course Captain Dalmahoy, Wing Subaltern, proceeded to Perim on detachment duty. He had not been there very long before the apothecary, who, with the detachment of sepoys, shared his exile, singnalled a passing steamer to give notice at Aden that Captain Dalmahoy was alarmingly ill, and requesting that another officer might be sent off promptly to relieve him. The officer commanding at Aden at once detached an officer to take his place, and Captain Dalmahoy was brought to Aden, and sent home by the next P. and O. steamer. He died, however, three days after the steamer left Aden, and was buried at sea. The officer commanding the 6th N. I. at Aden, Colonel Ker, has not apparently found Perim agree with him, for he has been ordered to England on medical certificate."

WHEN His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was touring in India, His Highness the First Prince of Travancore had executed for presentation to the Prince certain works of indigenous art, such as oil paintings by a Travancore artist and ivory ornaments designed and executed by native workmen in Travancore. Among the pictures was a splendid oil painting of a life-size bust of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. These gifts were forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras to be forwarded to the Prince of Wales; but His Royal Highness refused to receive them, and commanded their return to the First Prince of Travancore. The reason affirmed for the Royal Prince's refusal to accept the gifts was the very proper one that His Royal Highness could not receive gifts of the kind unless personally presented to him by the giver. The *Western Star*, in which paper this tale is told, remarks:—"We are astonished that the First Prince did not anticipate this reasonable result or that some one skilled in Court etiquette did not give the First Prince advice that should have prevented such disappointment."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the subjoined tale of the new Sultan:—"Let me steal one more morsel from M. de Westyne:—'The new Sultan owes everything to England, as every one knows, and General Ignatieff in particular. This alone would enable us to prognosticate a close alliance with the British Government, if another reason, by no means a common one, even at Constantinople, did not also exist. A few years ago an English shopkeeper at Pera, named Mistress Tomkins, brought out to her aid a pretty and very intelligent young niece. Scarcely had she arrived when her shrewd aunt set her to learn the Turkish language. As the elder woman intended, the younger rapidly attained her object, and the greatest Turkish ladies used to stop their carriages at the shopdoor, where they werecertain to find their wishes and wants understood. Aunt Tomkins was enchanted; she saw fortune assured to her, when, one day, her niece went with a parcel to deliver in the harem of Murad, and she never saw the girl again. All searches for her were useless. The young lady had actually become as is now known, one of the four wives of Murad, step-heir to the throne, and now Sultan. Thus England holds a good card in the game.'"

MR COLLINS' theory about the origin of land-wind, windstroke, or paraplegia in horses as it is more properly called, seems to be corroborated in many ways. In a memorandum on the subject which he drew up for Government, he pointed out that this affection was caused by some diseased seed, either in grass or grain. When Mr. Collins was in charge of the Poona Veterinary School, he distinctly traced the disease under which the horses then suffered to the dry grass (a kind of rye grass) they were eating. His treatment, based on this discovery, was successful in every case. At the beginning of last year—we quote the *Veterinary Journal*—representations were made to the Philosophical Society of new Zealand, from which it appeared that the colony was threatened with a terrible plague—"Ergot in Rye Grass." "It does not actually kill either the sheep or cattle but it seriously affects their fertility. They suffer in autumn only, when they reel about helplessly, and are violently convulsed. The only remedy is to remove them to native pastures." The *Pioneer* remarks that in India, as every one knows, land-wind is common enough—for the most part during the fall of the year. In Burmah, too, the artillery horses are decimated; ; and if Mr. Collins by the help of the botanists can baffle the disease, he will have earned the thanks of Government.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* entertains the opinion below about Dr. Mylne's sermon in the Cathedral:—

The orations of various kinds with which Bishop Mylne has considered it advisable to signalise his entrance into Bombay, do not strike us as being calculated to awake any true vibrations on the better religious sentiment of Anglo-Indian society. The sermon in particular, in which he presented himself to his new flock, seems to us to be at once characterised by the worst possible taste, and to be singularly devoid of all pretensions to even ordinary intellectual ability. He appears to have taken for his subject the temptation of Christ, and he successfully robbed of all its human interest, by laying down at starting the proposition that it was impossible for the central person in the temptation to have fallen. It does not appear to have struck such mental capacity as his flirtations with the Cowley Fathers' fantasies may have spared him, that such a proposition at once reduces one of the most solemn scenes in the life of Christ to the level of a burlesque. These are not, of course, the most appropriate terms in which to speak of a high ecclesiastic dignitary: but if what we have said is strictly correct, the inappropriateness will be seen to belong rather to the selection of this sort of person for such an office, than to our application of accurate descriptive phrases to him. We further learn from the report of the sermon given in the Bombay newspapers, that this latest accession to the Indian church went on to compare himself with Christ, and tried to make out that the resemblance grew out of the temptation to which he was subjected in accepting so responsible a charge as that of the See of Bombay. We hardly like to repeat all the blasphemy that was deliberately uttered from the pulpit but here is some of it. "With all reverence I desire to point out a few parallels between His position and mine. For if our Lord was subjected to temptation after a lifelong preparation, so all who are called upon to minister will find, if they look back on their past life, whatever failings they may have had, that so far as the Almighty was concerned they were all great preparations for their calling. * * * It was just after Christ had shown His humility that He was tempted. * * Dear people, I think I can truly say that I had not dared to have taken the responsibility of your souls upon me had I not a call from God. * * * Lastly there was the Holy Spirit. * * * By the laying on of apostolic hands have I received that which enables me to do the work I have to do." If all the rest of the Bishop's work is performed in the style of this introductory sermon, the value of inspiration must be seriously effected in the minds of those who can bring themselves to believe in its reality.

THE *Friend of India* writes as under about exchange matters:—"While the present state of exchange is almost ruinous to many, and a grave loss to many more, it is well that public attention should be drawn to the other view of the matter which looks upon the check which the loss by exchange imposes on the import trade as certain to lead to greater enterprise and increased production in India. It is not improbable that in this way a real blessing has come to us in the guise of a calamity. In economy as well as in morals wisdom is often the fruit of bitter experience, and if the depreciation of our currency for purposes of exchange lead us to devote greater attention and energy to the development of our own resources the lesson in this case will be of permanent value. Government is already beginning to look to Indian sources for the supply of wants which have hitherto been supplied from England. It has been notified that it is intended to supply Government offices with country-made stationery, and there can be no doubt that the example of Government will be followed by others, and in this way a young and hopeful industry will receive a valuable stimulus. There is no reason why we should have to go on importing paper at an expensive rate when abundance of cheap and excellent paper could be manufactured in the country. This is but a beginning, and will lead to the encouragement of other industries. It is proposed shortly to offer tenders for country-made piece goods for the Commissariat Department, and thus a powerful impulse will be given to our new cotton mills. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that Government might find in this country excellent substitutes for many of the stores which it has been accustomed to import, and it is gratifying to see that it is beginning to awake to the fact. The public will have to learn the same lesson and supply more of its wants from indigenous sources. By and by we shall cease to import beer, wine, and tobacco except as luxuries for epicures, and it will be found that a wise application of skill and capital will enable us to produce all these, and much besides, of high quality, and more cheaply than we can import them. Importers will, of course, suffer for a time, but the loss of the few at present may be an enormous gain to the many in the future.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·628
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·4
Minimum do. do	76·4
General Direction of wind...	WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	565
Fall of Rain	0·20 inches.
Total fall during month	9·50 "
" " " year	22·48 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 20th	0·37 "

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is correct and proper for any Empire, whether compact like the German, the Austrian, or the Chinese, or one scattered all over the world, as the English, the Russian, or the late Spanish Empire to have one common coinage for legal tender to facilitate all intercourse between the central power and all its dependencies, to remove all complexities and difficulties of calculation in various transactions between them and to remove all grievances of the Government employé, owing to the constant fluctuations in the exchanges from the alteration in the value of coinage of a different metal. But to meet the exigency and the existing means of each dependencies, you could still have the same common standard as exists at the seats of the Empire, with a power to make the existing coin and bullion, at the dependencies, also a legal tender, at a valuation to be fixed periodically, say every Saturday afternoon, for operations of the following week, beginning with Monday, or once a month in less fluctuating times. To illustrate, say for the whole of the British Empire (not confined to the United Kingdom) the legal tender coinage to be the present sovereigns as are minted in England and Australia and silver coins only to the value of £1, as also the Bank of England notes and all mercantile transactions, wholesale and retail, wages, taxes, &c., could be settled on the basis of the gold standard. But in countries like India, where there is insufficiency of gold sovereigns and Bank of England notes, you can make the existing silver coins, or silver bullion in bars, properly assayed and stamped, legal tender also, at a valuation to be fixed on the basis of the market value of silver in London by the directors of the Bank of England or the proportion of the goldsmiths, or any properly constituted body, on every Saturday evening after business hours for the operations of the following week; silver then becomes an important negociable commodity in large transactions and current coin in small ones.. The Government of India can, moreover, issue their notes payable on demand as does the Bank of England, against gold coins and bullions, as legal tenders. Here you have an easy solution of your difficulties and a remedy for your present cry, without heavy continual losses to Government and individuals, and without any immediate necessity to find sufficiency of gold to meet the wants of the country or demonetizing your present silver coins.—Yours, &c.

PERSICUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents "X." and Mr. Kittredge have both appeared again with their remedies for the present state of Exchange. Both appear to think that by some magical process the rupee can be raised to 2s.; that you have only to stop coining rupees or tax the import of silver to bring up the value of the rupee as compared with gold to whatever you like, apparently. Mr. Kittredge in his letter in your paper of the 18th inst. modestly contents himself with 1s. 10d., but in his next letter he goes in boldly for the 2s. But why stop at these figures if the rupee can be raised so easily, why not make it equal to 5s., and then we shall all be rich and the Government coffers overflowing. There are many of us, however, who cannot see how if a sovereign will purchase at 48d. 2,400 grains of English standard silver in Europe it can be attracted to India for Rs. 10, which contain only 1783·78 grains of the same standard. You cannot by any manner of means make silver exchange for more gold in India than it will elsewhere, and so all these schemes are but pleasant dreams. Silver has gone the natural way of all things that are in supply above the demand, and if there is to be no checking the supply or increasing the demand it must continue to have, as compared with gold and other commodities, a smaller purchasing power. The rupee remains the same in weight and standard as ever; it is only that the metal comprising it has lost its value as compared with commodities including gold. The owners of commodities are no worse off than they were before and I include labour in the list of commodities. What they had before they have now, and if demanded, or will command when prices adjust themselves, so much more silver. The loss is not to them but to owners of rupees and rupee debts. The country generally as the owner of the existing coin must lose in it, there is no way out of it, but per head it is not so very much and holders of rupee debt must also lose including, of course, fund holders, and if you introduce a gold currency to-morrow there can be no possible remedy for this loss.

Mr. Kittredge in his letter on the 18th recommends a tax on silver but is apparently not quite sure about it, and he evidently does not see that this would simply be debasing the coinage by clipping the rupee. The following extract is from an old writer and high authority, and effectually disposes of the proposal:—

Raising of coin is but a specious word to deceive the unwary. It only gives the usual denomination of a greater quantity of silver to a less of it, calling four grains of silver a penny to-day when five grains made a penny yesterday), but adds no worth or real value to this silver coin to make amends for its want of silver. That is impossible to be done for it is only the quantity of silver in it that is and eternally will be the measure of its value, and to convince any one of this I ask whether he that is forced to receive but 320 ounces of silver under the denomination of £100 for 400 ounces of silver which he lent under the like denomination of £100 will think those 320 ounces of silver, however denominated, worth those 400 ounces he lent? If anyone can be supposed so silly he need but go to the next market or shop to be convinced that men value not money by the denomination but by the quantity of the silver there is in it. One may as rationally hope to lengthen a foot by dividing it into 15 parts instead of 12 and calling them inches as to increase the value of silver that is in a shilling by dividing it into 15 parts instead of 12 and calling them pence. This is all that is done when a shilling is raised from 12 to "15 pence"

and let me add when a rupee is raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. No Government would, however hard-pressed, propose such a measure.

Mr. Kittredge, however, in his letter to-day arrives at the stage where he would stop the coinage of silver altogether preparatory to introducing gold. Of course, if a gold currency is decided on, stopping the coinage of silver is the natural first step to take, but this will not save the loss I have before spoken of, because for the gold you want you must just give as much silver or produce as it is worth in the rest of the world else you will not get it. If, on the other hand, the coinage is only stopped temporarily to make exchange advance for the time being it comes to the same thing as taxing the silver. The Government prevents the country getting what the world is willing to give it in silver for its produce, and pockets the difference as much as if it took a piece out of each rupee when coining it.

Those who advocate replacing the present silver currency by a gold currency, pure and simple, have reason and logic on their side. They see that there is no magic way of doing it; you must get your gold and pay for it in what you have to give in exchange and in no other way can you get it. But when you come to the practical side of the question and enquire how it is to be done, whether the cost will not counterbalance the advantages, whether it will suit the country, and last (which should have been first), whether the present state of affairs (or worse) is to continue, and to render any change at all necessary, I confess I cannot see my way to joining the gold currency advocates, and none of them have so far replied to the questions I put on these heads in my first letter.—Yours, &c.

SILVER CHIPS.

July 19.

THE MISERIES PRESENT, AND PROSPECTIVE, OF COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is intimated in the local column of your contemporary this morning that the Tramway Company have been invited to extend the tramway to the Colaba Church.

I do not suppose that the Company will spend any of its money upon any such unprofitable scheme, but as strange things are now-a-days done, it may be well to state that we Colabawallas have no desire for any more nuisances, and that we will do our best to resist any such project upon us.

The Colaba road from the Cotton Green to near the Church is too narrow to admit of a tramway being laid down, and our horses and carriages may well be spared the infliction the laying down one would entail.

If half as much attention had been paid to the wants of Colaba as has been bestowed upon some other portions of Bombay, the road would have been in better form than it now is.

The water supply during the fair season was as meagre as the accumulation of drainage water in front of Colaba Castle, where the eye is offended by rough metal and other material belonging to the Municipality, is plentiful at the present time. We pay higher rates than some of the houses in the Malabar Hill district owing, it may be, to our houses being assessed at a higher rental in proportion to their actual cost, and yet during the last dozen years, to my knowledge, nothing has been done for us that could well be avoided, although expenditure has been incurred in taking up land for the purpose of widening roads and otherwise improving other localities.

July 20. COLABAWALLA.

THE NASSICK LIQUOR TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a Poona news-letter which you published on the 17th July, permit me to make a few remarks.

Everybody knows that Mr. Gilbert Elliot possesses great ability, but it is all bosh to make out that the entire credit of the rise in the liquor-shop sales is due to him. Our late Collector, Mr. Erskine, one of the best Collectors in the Bombay Civil Service, started in August 1874 a Preventive Police Abkari Establishment. The party was taken from the district force for this special duty and remained under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. They have since August 1874 almost entirely suppressed illicit stills, obtaining many convictions; smuggling has also been well dealt with.

I believe that the rise in the sales is entirely due to the policy of actively protecting the excise initiated by Mr. Erskine, continued under the energetic Mr. Gilbert Elliot and well carried out by the special Abkari police officers of the Nassick district force.

Petunam qui mereit ferat. X.]

Nassick, 19th July.

A RECENT CHARGE OF CHEATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The charge of cheating which Mr. Inspector Brewin brought against Mr. Muraglia, and which was withdrawn by him, has taken the public by surprise. A charge of so serious a nature which led the Magistrate to grant a warrant, and which put Mr. Muraglia to the trouble not of getting two persons to stand bail for him, should not have ended in so easy a manner. It is either that the Magistrate of Police was led into an error by granting the warrant, because simply an Inspector of Police had applied for it, or that Mr. Brewin thought of making the best of a civil suit into a criminal one. However, for whatever reasons the warrant was granted, it has been found that there was no charge against Mr. Muraglia, and if so it is only to be regretted that he (Mr. Muraglia) should have been placed in such an awkward position, and an expression coming from the Magistrate to that effect would have been very graceful.

July 20. CIVIS.

BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p. m. on the Green, near the Bandstand, between the Byculla and Fort Football Clubs.

GARDEN PARTY.—There will be a garden party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Monday, the 24th instant. Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

SURGEON G. ROZARIO.—We regret to learn that Honorary Surgeon G. Rozario, in medical charge at Vingorla, is dangerously ill. Mr. James Lawrence has been sent to relieve him.

THEFT AT GRANT BUILDINGS.—A Mr. Flowers, residing at the Grant Buildings, reported to the police yesterday of the theft of two boxes, one containing wearing apparel and the other music books and sundries, of the collective value of Rs. 70. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart-driver, named Mahadoo Ramjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—This case in which a Mrs. Lester was charged, at the instance of a cloth merchant, named Khan Mahomed Ismail, with cheating in respect of two pieces of silk, valued Rs. 130, purchased by her, has been withdrawn by the complainant, Mrs. Lester, having satisfied the claim against her.

LACEY *vs.* ARBUTHNOT.—Mr. Turner (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a witness summons on behalf of the prosecution in the above case against the signaller in charge at the Byculla telegraph station, and to produce copies of original telegrams sent to Mr. George Charles Lacey on the 2nd and 4th instant to Bangalore.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th July 1876 was Rs. 55,59,810; add silver received during the week Rs. 14,47,106. The sum of Rs. 10,00,002 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 60,16,914. There is in addition 6,14,375 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th July, was 370, being 2 more than in the preceding week, 14 less than the total of the week ending 20th July 1875, and 58 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 283 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 6, or 1 less than last week, against 8 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 11 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 28·08.

BRIBING A MUNICIPAL TIME-KEEPER.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which a Portuguese, named Charles Antony Alvares, a time-keeper in the Health Department of the Municipality, stands charged with taking a gratification, to wit Rs. 10, other than [a legal remuneration in respect of his official act. Mr. Boevey (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Tobin (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the defence. His Worship, after taking the evidence of three other witnesses for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CASE AGAINST THE PARSEE SETHIAS OF SURAT.—The interest felt in this case in the native community of Surat continues undiminished. The accused Hormuzsha Perozsha Atha and his father Perozsha Shapurjee Atha were placed on the 14th inst. before Mr. Courtenay, Collector and Magistrate, when Mr. Kevulram Comedram, public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and three vakils appeared for the defence. Five witnesses were examined for the prosecution in two days. Hormuzsha is at present charged with cheating in respect of a diamond ring, the property of his master, the Bukhsee of Surat; but other charges of theft of Government notes, falsifying books and documents, &c., are hanging over his head. The case is likely to be committed to the Sessons; and it is said to be the intention of the prosecution to engage the services of Mr. Shantaram Narayen. The accused have beenbailed in the sum of Rs. 30,000 each. The enquiry will be resumed to-day. The Court was so excessively crowded at the last hearing, and the noise was so great, that the proceedings were not audible to those present.

MAJOR MORAY'S CASE.—The further hearing of this case was resumed on Tuesday last by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, when the depositions of accused No. 1, Sunjeewan, the Bengalee moochee, and accused No. 2, John Oriental King, were recorded. His Worship after recording the statements of the witnesses, informed them that he would give his decision on Friday next as to whether the charges can be made against them.—*Poona Observer.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Wednesday, July 19	0 10	0 19	0 20
Previously registered	21 11	25 37	22 28
Total up to date ...	21 21	25 56	22 48

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Gullet. Mr and Mrs Eldridge and child. Mr William Gilbert. Maj Mackenzie. Mr E L Hunt. Capt H A Hobron. Mr F D Plates.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs W T Bowen. Mr D F Addis. Mr R A Lloyd. Capt Woodward Col & Mrs Willoughby Osborne. The Revd W H Bray.

FOR ADEN—Mrs Taylor and Sergt Lyon.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life; on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, regulate overexcited action, and establish order in circulation, and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become feeble.

THE RECENT THEFT AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, three Mahomedans of the Pathan caste, named Fakeer Mahomed Esau, Goolam Hossein Gaffoor, and Feroza Mahomed Noor Mahomed, and also Partiraj Moolohund, a Marwarree, were charged, prisoner No. 1 with house-breaking by night on or about the 25th June last and theft in a building used for the custody of property belonging to Government of the collective value of Rs. 2,254; prisoner No. 2 with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the said stolen property; and prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 with dishonestly receiving part of the said property, knowing to have been stolen.

Mr. Ghandibhoy appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 4, the other prisoners were undefended.

Shapoorjee Pestonjee said—I am an assistant in the Victoria and Albert Museum. I am in charge of the Museum, and live in the Fort. The Museum is closed generally between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening and sometimes at 6 o'clock. It is the duty of a sepoy to secure all the windows of the Museum, and of the muccadum, Gungajee, to inspect them and make a report to me. The lower bolts of the windows have been always in good order, and the windows are secured by them. On Saturday, the 24th June last, at about half past 5 o'clock in the evening, the windows of the Museum were closed by a sepoy and the muccadum, Gungajee, and the door secured with a padlock in my presence, and the key taken away by a peon, named Hurry, to Atmaram Balorishna, a clerk in the Museum, who usually keeps the key as he lives close to the Museum. The Museum contains a large collection of articles which are kept there for public exhibition, and which are the property of Government. On Monday, the 26th ultimo, at about half past 10 o'clock, I went to the Museum and saw Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali and Inspector Ahmed Ali there. In consequence of information we had received, we examined the building and found the bottom pane of a window on the ground-floor and facing the east broken. The glass window was slightly open. There was a wooden window on the inner side, one of the venetians of which was also broken and the lower bolt had been withdrawn. Next to this window I noticed that the lower part of the frame of the glass of the window had been scraped with a chisel. I pointed out to the police officers the different places from which property was missing, and subsequently prepared a list of all the missing property. There is no complete list of all the property in the Museum, and I prepared the list of missing property according to the best of my recollection. I handed a copy of that list to Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali with the exception of the three *shellas* mentioned in list A, which were tied round the waists of the figure of a sowar and two other figures downstairs. All the property mentioned in the list was kept upstairs. Messrs. Bailey and Boorer afterwards came to the Museum to make enquiries. On the 15th instant, I was sent for and went to a house near Mustan Tank in Nagpada, and there saw Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali, Inspector Ahmed Ali and other police officers. I also saw the first and second prisoners there. These portions of a silver coffee pot, this kaftgari card tray, casket, pen tray, and paper cutter, these specimens of lac work, this sword belt, these portions of a silver model of a mausoleum and this ivory knife, were shown to me (produced) and I identify them as a portion of the property stolen from the Museum. I also saw these pieces of melted silver there (produced). Afterwards the first prisoner made a statement and took us to the shop of this Marwarree, Deepa Poona, in Bhendy Bazaar. Deepa Poona gave up these seven pieces of silver weighing 1591 tolas (produced). In consequence of a further statement made by the first prisoner, we all proceeded to the shop of this Marwarree, Thomia Kooshall (who was called into Court) in Gogharee Mola who gave up these six pieces of silver weighing 69½ tolas (produced). The first and second prisoners were then taken to the Oomercarry chowkey. On Monday, the 17th instant, I went to the Mazagon Police Office, and there saw the third prisoner along with the first and second prisoners on the evening of the same day. I went to the Oomercarry chowkey, where Inspector Ahmed Ali showed me these four bars of silver, weighing 191 tolas. I know prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 by sight. I had often seen them in the Museum before the theft. They used to come to look at the things, and I had asked them why they came there so often. I do not know the other two prisoners.

Prisoners Nos. 1, 2 and 3 declined to cross-examine this witness. Mr. Ghandibhoy on behalf of prisoner No. 4 also declined to cross-examine this witness.

His Worship, after taking some further evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the hearing of the case to this day.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 12th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 10th, 12 feet 6 inches last year 15 feet 2 inches; its fall has occasioned great fear of failure of crops. Account from districts gloomy. Several canals dry. Slight rain in Shahbandar on 18th ultimo.

Shikarpur.—River rising steadily. Kharif prospects good. Fever in six talukas.

Hyderabad.—River again rising gradually. Rice seedlings suffering. Indigo in Naushahro attacked by small locusts. Fourteen fresh cases of small-pox in town Weather cool.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot and close. Kharif sowings general. Cholera reported from Lahri Katchi.

Surat.—Rain ·09, total 7·45. Three fatal cholera cases in city; 21 cases in Mándvi, 16 fatal; 11 in Walod, 1 fatal.

Broach.—Rain 1·23, total 4·92. Cholera continues at Aukleswar, Hánsot and Jambusar. Crops good.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·10, total 1·35. Cholera in city, cases 6, deaths 5.

Kaira.—Rain 2·48, more required. Sowing operations commenced. Cholera cases 148, deaths 67.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia ·95, total 7·40, more wanted throughout collectorate. Crops withering. Central and Eastern districts in very bad state. Two cholera cases in Shahada taluka. Weather cloudy.

Nasik.—1·49, total 5·28; fall general. Sowing progressing. Public health good.

Tanna.—Rain 2·46, total 29·72; more wanted. Cholera continues in Agasi in Bassein taluka, 5 cases, 1 fatal; also in a few villages in Dahanu. Small-pox in three talukas. Transplantation of rice crops commenced.

Poona.—Rain ·10, total 6·62. Sowing of kharif generally commenced. Slight cattle-disease still exists in three and cholera in two talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Sowing of kharif commenced.

Sholapur.—Rain ·30, total 2·97. Cholera continues; 278 deaths

Satara.—Rain 2·40, total 11·71. Sowing operations partially completed. 138 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain ·80, total 10·63; more much wanted. Cholera increasing in Belgaum taluka.

Dharwar.—Rain ·14, total 7·50. Rice crops withering and sowing of other crops delayed for want of rain. Slight cholera in five talukas.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 8·50, total 46. Cholera abating. Crops fair.

Kaladgi.—Rain ·40, total 7·23; more wanted for sowing operations. Cholera continues, 186 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·12, total 2·53; its want severely felt. Cholera in some parts of the province.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·68, total 2·83. Cholera in Jhalawad, 45 cases, deaths 23. Want of rain felt.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 14th instant.) Rain 1·28, total 21·39; more wanted in Alibag and Pen talukas. Eight deaths from cholera in former taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant.) Rain 9·81, total 16·41; its continued want has retarded transplantation of rice plants.

General Remarks.—Rain much wanted everywhere. Cholera still continues in nearly every district.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Yenkatrao Balkrastna Funsay, native clerk.

Gopal Jairam, sepoy in the Bombay Government Police.

Dhanjibhai Manekji Jasumani, dealer in toddy and liquor.

Thakar Lowji Murarji and Bhovanji Murarji, who lately traded in Bombay, Násik and Compta, under the name of Ramji Bhovanji, as general merchants.

Zorabai, widow of the late Shaik Emam Sarang, unemployed.

Josquin Machado, tailor.

Rajaram Ambaram, and Brichcore, widow of the late Ambaram Bhagwandas, the first named insolvent is a writer of schedules, and the second unemployed.

Bapu Visram, who lately traded as a general merchant in Bombay, under his own name, in Mowa, in partnership with Udhavji Giga, under the name and firm of Ranchordas Udhavji, and in Verawal, in partnership with Aba Budar, under the name of Bapu Visram.

Alexander Charles Brice, junior, merchant.

Mathew Todd, formerly a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company, at present unemployed.

Harkisan Harjivan, lately a dealer in embroidered cloth, now a mehta in the service of Manorelal.

Haji Abdul Latif Haji Elias, and Haji Jakaria Abdul Latif, who lately traded at Tellichery, under the name of Haji Abdul Latif Haji Elias, as general merchants.

Ganpat aghunath, draftsman in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Nana Chintamon and Kasibai, widow of the late Abaji Waman, boarding-house keepers.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. Rowlands' Kalydor eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, THACKERAY and Company, Limited Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—20TH JULY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

P. MIXON *vs.* SIDNEY L. BLANCHARD.

THIS suit was brought to recover

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

(Times June 26.)

THE four-oared race between the crews of the Frankfort Rowing Society and the London Rowing Club was rowed on Saturday afternoon shortly after half-past 3 o'clock, and resulted in the easy defeat of the German crew, though they made a good race with their opponents for a mile or more. The German club, having been victorious in all its encounters in Germany, Holland, and Belgium, sought to measure its strength with English oarsmen, and desired to row against the best English crews: but as the Frankfort oarsmen considered that the distance of the Regatta courses of Henley and Putney was too short for them to display the staying powers on which they confidently relied, and as the Henley Committee could not see their way to making a race for four oars with coxswains, the Germans entered into negotiations with the London Rowing Club and challenged them to row a race in four-oared boats with coxswains from Putney to Mortlake over the Championship course. The London Club at once accepted the challenge, and the details of the race were arranged satisfactorily, though at one time there seemed to be a chance of a disagreement about the weights of the coxswains to be carried, the Germans wishing the London crew, which was considerably heavier then theirs, to carry a coxswain whose weight should be relatively pro-portionate to the weight of the crew. This the Londoners, though they at first objected, finally agreed to do, and they had consequently to carry a coxswain of 9st. 6lb. against the 8st. 12lb. steersman of the strangers.

The German crew had been at Putney ever since Monday, but their style of rowing did not find favour in the eyes of the frequenters of the river side, many of whom went so far as to ridicule the pretensions of the Frankfort men to compete with an English four at all. Certainly their style was bad and ungainly, as they hardly ever straightened their arms to reach out properly, and went much too far back, almost lying down at the end of each stroke, which they finished with all their strength, and thus drove their boat down into the water instead of along the top of it. They were undoubtedly a fine set of men, and looked much heavier than they really were, and if they only learn to row in our fashion, and to use sliding seats, will become very good oarsmen; but before they adopt the moveable seat, which is the latest innovation in the rowing world, it behoves them to change their style. The London crew is the four which is selected by the Club to contend in the race for the Stewards' Cup at the ensuing Henley Regatta to be held this week, and may be called a fair average crew, but certainly by no means equal to the four that took part in the race with the New York Atalanta Crew, or that which has carried off the Stewards' Cup at Henley for the last five years. Besides this they were underboated, and, having been accustomed to row without a coxswain, were much troubled by the burden of one who weighed 9st. 5lb., so that they had considerable difficulties to contend with. A great deal of interest was taken in the result of the race; and had not the issue of the contest been regarded as a foregone conclusion, and had the public known that a really good race would be rowed for more than a mile, the number of spectators would have been increased tenfold. As it was, there was a great crowd at Putney, at Hammersmith, at Barnes, and at Mortlake, though, of course, nothing to be compared with that which is to be seen on the occasion of the University Boat Race. The following were the crews:—

London Crew.	St.	lb.	Frankfort Crew.	St.	lb.
1. C. H. Warren ...	11	2	1. T. Ludwig	10	3
2. F. L. Playford ...	12	0	2. A. Bautze	10	8
3. S. Le B. Smith ...	11	9	3. V. Pfluger	9	5
F. S. Gulston (stroke)	11	10	A. Wild (stroke) ...	11	12
V. Weston (cox) ...	9	5	O. Eiz (coxswain) ...	8	12

The Londoners rowed in a four, built by J. H. Clasper, fitted with sliding seats, and the German crew in one, built by Searle and Sons, with fixed seats. Three steamboats were chartered to accompany the race, one to carry the umpire, and the others for the members of each club and their friends, while a fourth was engaged for a private party, among which were several members of the Government. On board the umpire's steamer were Count Minasi, the German Ambassador, Count Batthyany, and several of their friends. The start was fixed for half-past 3 o'clock, and before that time both crews appeared at the starting boats which were moored off the upper end of the wall of the garden on the Fulham shore. The race was rowed according to the new laws of boat racing, and Mr. E. D. Brickwood was umpire. After some little time had been lost in altering the moorings of the starting skiffs, both boats dropped to their stations, and the German crew having won the toss, elected to take the Middlesex berth. The tide was running up strongly, as the wind blew hard from the eastward, but there was not enough to make the water rough. It was arranged that if any accident occurred it should be within the province of the umpire, if he thought that the accident might have affected the result of the race, to recall both crews and restart them. The Germans rowed in blue and white horizontal striped jerseys, with blue and white quartered caps, their coxswain having a dark blue cloth coat and cap, while the Londoners had their usual white jerseys and the coxswain his customary white flannel coat. An even start was made at 3·40, and the Frankfort four had slightly the advantage for the first two or three strokes, as, although they were rowing not more than 32 strokes per minute, they got off steadily, while the Londoners were doing nearly 40, and rolled considerably. When the latter got their boat on an even keel they gradually drew in front, but very slowly, as they were not more than a quarter of a length in advance at Simmons's boat yard and were rowing very short. Between Simmons's and the London Boathouse the German crew gradually overhauled the leaders, and were actually 3ft. or 4ft. ahead at the lower end of the enclosure of the boathouse, but the Londoners again had the draw, and as the two crews passed the flagstaff the stems of the two boats were level. The time of the cars in the German boat was here very bad, indeed it is doubtful if any two of them entered or left the water at the same time. Notwithstanding this, however, they managed to get their boat along at a pace which quite surprised Thames rowing men, and which must have been attributable to their strength alone. At the Bishop's Creek the London crew held a lead of a few feet, and though rowing badly seemed to have more speed than their opponents, though they could not shake the latter off. About a hundred and fifty yards above the Creek, a barge was drifting up across the river, and both crews had to go out of their course to avoid it, the Londoners passing it on the Surrey and the Germans on the Middlesex side, the latter narrowly escaping one of the sweeps, which the bargeman pulled in by no means too quickly. Here the London stroke was slowed to 36 per minute, their opponents still keeping on at the same rate as they began —viz., 32, but they were rowing much better together. As they neared the lower end of Craven Cottage garden the London men had a lead of nearly half a length, and at the little ditch at the upper end were three-quarters of a length in advance of the strangers, and nearly clear at the Grass Wharf, both crews having already begun to cross the water for the Surrey side. Just beyond the Grass Wharf the Frankfort crew could only hold their own but gradually gained on the Londoners, so that at the mile post, which is about half way between the Grass Wharf and Rose Bank, they were nearly if not quite level, a slight quickening of stroke of the Londoners having had the effect of lessening the speed of their boat instead of increasing it, a fact which clearly proves that the craft in which they rowed was unsuited to them. Nearing Rose Bank the Londoners once more held a slight lead, and as a strong gust of wind incommoded the Frankfort crew considerably, the latter dropped slowly astern, their coxswain taking them too far over towards the Crab Trees. They thus lost fully half a length from these causes, and appeared for the first time in the race to feel the effects of their efforts. The London four, therefore, who were now beginning to row better together, with a somewhat longer sweep of the water, rapidly drew away and were clear at the Crab Tree, and more than a length and a half in advance of their opponents at Dorset Villa, with the race apparently in hand. They were more than two lengths ahead at the Soap Works, and passed under Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, which was thickly packed with spectators, between two and three lengths in front of the Frankfort crew, the time of the leading boat being 8 min. 28 sec., and of the other, 8 min. 38 sec. The London men kept on at the same rate of stroke, and steered a good course past the Doves, the Oil Mills, and Chiswick, reaching the Church in 13 min. 30 sec., about three-and-a-half lengths ahead of the Frankfort crew, whose coxswain took them rather too much over towards the Middlesex side of the river. This he also did in Horse Reach, where they were slightly incommoded by the surf from a passing steamboat, which must then opposite the bathing-places; but nothing could have altered the result of the race, and the Londoners steering up in the centre of the river reaped the full benefit of the tide, and passed under Barnes Bridge in 18 min. 20 sec., about 12 seconds before their opponents. Opposite Wilcock's the German crew were somewhat unsteady, but they nevertheless contiuued to row the same rate of stroke to the finish, and the Londoners reached the flagboat, in which Henry Kelley, the judge, was seated, in 22 min. 23 sec., just 15 seconds in advance of the losing crew, who rowed a most courageous stern race throughout, and had quite astonished every one by the pace which, notwith-tanding the defects of their style, they had exhibited. The Frankfort crew were greeted with hearty cheering by the spectators, who loudly congratulated them on the good race they had rowed. After the race the London oarsmen were obliged to leave for Henley, but the Frankfort crew were entertained by the London Rowing Club at the Clubhouse at Putney.

☞ When the Germans had taken their first row on the Thames odds of 5 and 6 to, were laid against them, and at one time as much as 10 to 1, but the layers of these absurd odds must have been rather astonished, if they were witnesses of the race, by the gallant struggle made by the strangers.

MR. WALTERN THORNBURY.

(Athenæum.)

ON Tuesday afternoon there were gathered round an open grave in a corner of the Nunhead Cemetery—under a leaden sky and a sprinkling of rain—a very small group of mourners, mostly artists and men of letters. Conspicuous among them were Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. G. A. Sala, and Mr. Charles Kent. The smallness of the group was simply lamentable; for he whose remains were then being interred had for years counted "troops of friends" among his intimates. Of hese but a very few of the oldest and most attached were there assembled. The rest were conspicuous by their absence That it was so is deeply to be regretted, for the man who was being laid there in his grave was entitled to a more generous remembrance. His name has long been familiar to the public at large as one of the most brilliant and industrious contributors to periodical literature.

George Walter Thorabury was born nearly forty-eight years ago, in the autumn of 1828. He was the son of a London solicitor. Instead of adopting his father's profession, he turned his attention, while yet a stripling, to letters. He first proposed to enter the Church, but that design, which was never acted upon, was soon discarded. His next ambition was to become an artist. With this view, and to the end that he might master as quickly as possible the elements of painting, he entered his name as a student at the late Mr. Leigh's academy. Although to the last he, at intervals, dabbled in pigments (for his inclinations in that direction were hardly to be resisted), he soon devoted his energies to what he proceeded to be the appointed task of his life—the keen, swift, varied, brilliant labour of a working man of letters. His first attempts were made at the age of seventeen, when in 1845, he contributed to the *Bristol Journal* a series of papers on topographic subjects. A little while after this he came up to London with a small book of poems and a few letters of introduction. Then began for him thirty years of almost ceaseless application. During those three decades he contributed to nearly all the lighter periodicals. Serial papers thus published piecemeal he afterwards collected. And in this way he contrived to produce what has, scarcely with extravagance, been called a small library. During the year of the first great International Exhibition he wrote in the columns of this journal a number of descriptive chapters about the "Crystal Palace" in Hyde Park, chapters which were, immediately on their completion, collectively reprinted. Prior to that he had issued from the press 'Leys and Legends of the New World.' Besides taking his place thus betimes on the staff of the *Athenæum* in which he laboured for several years as the art critic with conspicuous ability, he was soon enrolled among the contributors to *Household Words*, in which, as afterwards in *All the Year Round*, he wrote abundantly; and, while contributing largely to the weekly and monthly periodicals, he at intervals published separate works, which helped to widen his popularity and to raise his reputation. At twenty-six he brought out, under the title of 'Monarchs of the Main,' in three volumes, a history of the Buccaneers, the facts comprised in which he derived from Dutch, French, and Spanish authorities. In 1856 he published, through the hands of the Messrs. Longman, in two volumes, 'Shakspeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth.' During the same year he produced, in two volumes, his sketches as a tourist, entitled, 'Art and Nature at Home and Abroad.' His travels were extended. After crossing the Mediterranean he brought out his two volumes of 'Life in Turkey'; after traversing the Iberian Peninsula he penned his two volumes of 'Life in Spain'; after a visit to America he gave his 'Experiences of the United States'; after wandering through Egypt and the Holy Land he described both with a pen so vivid that it often seemed laden with pigment rather than ink. In 1857 he dashed off, with the fire and verve of a true lyrist, his 'Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads.' The year afterwards he resumed his office as a romancist, publishing, in three volumes, his novel of the time of Louis Quatorze, founded on Montluc's Memoirs, and called 'Every Man his own Trumpeter.' In 1859 he reprinted from Mr. Charles Dickens's periodical a series of papers, which he entitled, 'Past and Present.' Later on, in the same way, he collected together from *All the Year Round* what was dubbed 'As the Crow Flies.' In his capacity as an art critic he produced his two volumes of 'British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner.' Besides this, he contributed to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., whose biography, in two large volumes, he penned under the supervision of Mr. Ruskin. Speaking at the time to the present writer of his own almost overpowering sense of that supervision, Walter Thornbury said he felt as if he were working under the glare of a tropical sun. This life of Turner, founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors, was at the very time of the author's premature decease, upon the eve of being republished. In 1863 Walter Thornbury reappeared before the public as a writer of fiction, bringing out then his novel, in three volumes, of the time of Luther entitled 'True as Steel,' a story the ground work of the plan of which he drew directly from Goethe's Goetz von Berlichingen. During the following year (1864) he published, in three volumes, romance called 'Wildfire,' the notion of which he caught from sketch by Diderot and the period of which was fixed into the horrors of the Great French Revolution. In 1865 appeared from his hands a huge book, full of most curious matter, called 'Haunted London,' a work profusely illustrated by the pencil of F. W. Fairholt. That same year also he reprinted some fugitive pieces re-entitled as a collection, 'Tales for the Marines.' Within the year following came out the three volumes of his Cornish novel called 'Greatheart.' In 1867 he grouped together a collection of *vers de société* produced during the last two hundred years, a gift-book, splendidly embellished, under the title of 'Two Centuries of Song.' During 1868 and 1869, he contributed one by one to *All the Year Round* the enthralling tales (most of them of a tragic, not to say horrible, character) entitled 'Old Stories Retold.' While these powerful narratives were in course of publication, Dickens laughingly referred, in speaking to the present writer, to the difficulty he had in keeping his contributor's hand from turning in the raw-head-and-bloody-bones direction—numerous, even as it was, still forming the staple of his collection. During the year in which this series was produced in two volumes, that is, in 1869, appeared 'The Vicar's Courtship.' Another work, subsequently issued from the press by him, received the odd title of 'Criss-Cross Journeys.' The last work presented to the public by this most industrious and indefatigable author came to him in the very form and manner of its production as the crowning reward of his laborious life as a man of letters. We refer, of course to the beautiful *edition de luxe* of his 'Legendary and Historic Ballads,' published only very recently by the Messrs. Chatto & Windus, through whose munificence they were illustrated by several well-known artists. The collection thus brought together represented five-and-twenty years of verse. The foregoing enumeration of the works thrown off thus fluently in so many different departments of literature is of itself beyond any panegyric. Lyrist, novelist, biographer, essayist, traveller, critic—Walter Thornbury made good his claim to all those titles! Added to this, he appeared before the public upon several occasions with considerable success as a lecturer. He worked on resolutely to the last. As the phrase is, he fell in harness. His last art criticism appeared posthumously in the *Echo* of Tuesday, the very day of his funeral. In it,—he is speaking of the Royal Academy collection,—while commenting upon Lord Ronald Gower's 'It is finished' (1498), he says, with a curious emphasis, "The hair matted with death sweat, the sunken cheeks, are expressed rather than given, and with true feeling." He closes, besides, that posthumous utterance of his in his character as an art critic, with what has now a strangely pathetic significance—with an exclamation half blithe, half wistful, wholly full of tenderness—"But there, we feel like a child ordered out of a strawberry garden, there is so much more to eat, but the stern editor's space is exhausted. *Vale!*" The strawberry garden of the world was indeed over for him, and, like a child ordered out of it abruptly, in writing those last words, seemingly at random, he had, unconsciously, to his attached friend no less than to the indifferent outer public, uttered his everlasting farewell. His death, which came to him thus suddenly and prematurely on Sunday morning last, was clearly the result of over brainwork. Married only two or three years ago, he has left behind him a young widow and two infant children.

CONCERNING CLUB TACTICS.

In his capacity of custodian of constitutional usage, as well as of the amenities of social existence, Sir William Fraser, according to the notice which he had previously given, drew attention on Monday last to what he considered to be an unjustifiable interference with the rights and privileges of a member of the House of Commons by the acting secretary of the sub-committee of a political club. The accomplished Baronet, who is the representative of the arts and graces in general, and of the borough of Kidderminster in particular, though he was admonished beforehand that the letter addressed by a Mr. Lewis Morris, acting secretary of the political committee of the Reform Club, to Mr. H. W. Ripley, member for Bradford, was no breach of Parliamentary privilege at all, was not disposed to abandon the task which he had chivalrously assumed. As might have been expected, the modest and gallant exertions of Sir William Fraser yielded no result. The House of Commons justly felt that the matter was one which concerned Mr. Ripley and the Reform Club alone; this conviction found sensible expression in the speeches of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Hartington and Mr. Hershel, while Mr. Lewis repudiated, in a tone of ineffectual bluster, the criticisms which the Opposition leader had passed upon the wisdom and the dignity of the parliamentary tactics that commend themselves to the member for Derry. Probably the correspondence which was read in the House of Commons on Monday evening is familiar to most people. Mr. Ripley received an epistle from the official of the mysterious body just named, in which it was politely hinted that his political conduct was not that of a stanch Liberal, and that, unless he wished the Reform Club committee to exercise the power which it possessed of summary ejection, he would do as well to resign. Such at least, there can be no doubt, was the message which the document was intended to convey. Mr. Ripley declined to construe it in that manner. He informed the acting secretary of the Radical *Vehmgericht* that he was responsible, not to the Reform Club, but to his constituents for the votes which he might give in Parliament; and that, as a matter of fact, he was returned by the electors of Bradford as an independent politician, and would be no man's slave. Having said thus much, he incontinently published the correspondence, and, if he did not suggest, certainly did not discourage, the idea of the question being brought before Parliament. By this time Mr. Ripley has probably resigned his membership of the Reform Club; and all that has been done is, that the world has been publicly acquainted with the circumstance that the Liberal Palladium in Pall Mall boasts a political committee, and is an establishment whose final cause is not, as was commonly supposed, social comfort and convivial ease. As for Mr. Ripley, he has advertised his independence, and will probably be received with open arms at the Carlton. The Junior member for Bradford is a pleasant presentable kind of gentleman, and a very good Conservative as times go. He sits, indeed, on the Opposition side of the House; but he is an eyesore to earnest Liberals, and the pet abomination of Mr. Fawcett.

There is nothing unprecedented in this secession of an individual member from a political club when his views on all questions of state have ceased to be in accord with the principles supposed to be embodied in the programme of his party. In times past such episodes have taken place in Conservative rather than in Liberal institutions; and the chief scene of them has been the institution which is bounded by the Thatched House on the south, and Mr. Boss's gun-shop on the north, and which has always arrogated to itself a greater air of officialism than the tolerant and easy-going Carlton. Probably the most famous case of expulsion from the Conservative club is that of Lord Westbury, at the time when the sentence was executed Solicitor-General in Lord Aberdeen's Government. Originally returned for Aylesbury in the Conservative interest, he veered round to Liberal Conservatism, and took office under a Whig Premier. The Conservative club committee called him to account; Sir Richard Bethell replied that he had an explanation ready, and demanded a hearing. A day was appointed, and a jury, consisting of the entire society, was empanelled to listen to the defence. The scene is not one which will soon be forgotten by those who were present. The ingenuity, the subtle refinements, the nice distinctions, the recondite phrases of the accomplished lawyer, first amused, and finally irritated his audience. 'Speak up!' shouted honest Mr. Tubbs, whose stentorian tones contrasted strangely with the mellifluous mincing of Sir Richard Bethell's rhetoric. 'Speak up!' and the interruption was the signal for something very like a general uproar. 'I should have thought,' observed Sir Richard, pointing to Mr. Tubbs when silence was restored, in a voice very calm but very distinct, 'that the ears of the hon. gentleman were long enough to reach the articulate utterances of my mouth.' It was an admirable display of skill of fence and pleader's art. But it was, of course, useless. The fiat had indeed already gone forth, and the speaker had scarcely concluded when a line was formed through the centre of the audience, down which the Solicitor-General retired with a series of graceful bows, his countenance wreathed with seraphic beaming smiles. Since the days of Lord Westbury there have been several repetitions on a humbler scale of a similar measure of vengeance being dealt out by the Conservative committee as the reward of political apostasy. Thus it was to no purpose that Mr. Rose of Northampton, a yeoman of the most unimpeachable integrity, endeavoured to justify his vote for the Liberal candidate in a county election on the ground of private and personal motives. A similar indiscretion secured the ostracism of Mr. Hopkinson, the banker of the club; while the plea of a certain Mr. Bendyshe in 1865 that he had placed his name on the committee of John Stuart Mill in Westminster, not because he supported his politics, but because he admired his intellect, was rejected with indignation and disgust.

If a gentleman has voluntarily entered a club, whether political or not, he must bow to the decree of its responsible rulers. If a club committee have made up their mind to get rid of an offending or disloyal member, the best thing he can do is to take the initiative and retire. That the Reform Club has made itself ridiculous by calling Mr. Ripley to account for his votes in Parliament, and by parading to the world that it has a 'political committee' with a special secretary attached, may be readily allowed, as it may be allowed also that Mr. Ripley's answer was absolutely irrelevant; the real question being not what were the terms on which that gentleman was returned for Bradford, but what were the terms on which he was admitted to the Reform club. If the reform Club were wise in its generation, it would rather emulate the policy the committee of Brooks's than endeavour to reproduce what it somewhat erroneously conceives to be the policy of the joint-stock palaces of Conservatism. The late Lord Derby was a member of Brooks's till the end of his life. Sir Robert Peel belongs to Brooks's now. Yet the genius of Whiggism is not held to be outraged at Brooks's for all that. Again, it is comparatively quite recently that Mr. Gladstone removed his name from the Carlton; and when in 1852 that distinguished secessionist from Tory principles was insulted by some conservative members who had been feasting Lord Bradford, on his so-called acquittal by the committee on the Derby election, the sympathies of the club were certainly not with the flushed and aggressive banqueters. Similarly when the Duchess of Wellington was appointed Mistress of the Robes under a Liberal Government, and his Grace declined to take the hint that on that account he should take his name from the books giving his reason, his fond attachment to the encaustic tiles which line the subterranean passages, nothing more was said, and the consequence is, that the Duke of Wellington is as sound a Conservative as could be wished. The Carlton Club acted also in a similarly sagacious manner by Lord Dudley. The real truth of the matter is, that the Reform Club managers have shown an incredible degree of folly and shortsightedness in their action towards Mr. Ripley. The letter written by the acting secretary of the political committee is certainly one of the silliest ever penned; and if there was one subject which more than another ought not to have been made the subject of correspondence it was Mr. Ripley's votes. It is quite clear that the Liberal organisers have got hold of the idea that a party may be reconstructed by social discipline. That is not the case. The Carlton Club never had a political committee at all; the political committee at the Junior Carlton has ceased to exist. If more gentlemen are to be won over to Liberal ideas it certainly does not seem a wise, and it cannot be a successful, plan to adopt the tactics of the Inquisition.—*The World.*

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